

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26. 1739.

No. 1355.

October 23, 1739.

Ordinary Journies, whether on Busines or for Pleasure, wherein we are to travel thro' high Roads, and free from all Apprehensions of Danger, we are not very solicitous about the Qualifications of our Guides. At Sea, in fine Weather, People amuse themselves, some Way and some another, without troubling themselves about the Master's Character, or inquiring into the Capacity of the Steer-mano. But when the Nature of the Passage, or a sudden Change of Weather denounces Danger; when the Winds begin to rise, the Waves to roll, and the Prospect on all Sides threatens a continued Storm, then even the most thoughtless become impatient, to know how well those at the Helm are qualified for the great Trust reposed in them. This familiar Comparison explains the Reason of these Inquiries which rise naturally in the high Scenes of Life. In the Commonwealth, as well as on Shipboard, Men look to those at the Rudder at the first Appearance of foul Weather; and if they discover nothing in their Countenances of Terror or of Confusion, they immediately conclude that all is right. Not that they suppose that the wretched Men can direct, or the braves, controul the Actions of the Wind and Sea; but that they are confident those to whom the Care of their Safety is committed, are both able and willing to provide effectually for it, and therefore they prepare for a little blowing Weather, thoroughly satisfied in themselves, that by and by all will be fair again. This, I say, is the Case, where People are satisfied as to the Capacity and Intention of their Supreme Ruler; and this ought, certainly, to be the Case amongst us a people, who, without Question, are blest with a good and good a King as ever graced this Throne. A Subject on which I shall with Pleasure enlarge, in a plain and unaffected Stile, as having it in view, not to flatter the Prince, but to inform his People.

It hath been the Glory of this Nation, to have been govern'd by the greatest and most distinguished Families in Europe; and in that Respect we are no less happy in his present Majesty, than any of his Royal Predecessors. He is descended, both by his Father's and Mother's Sides, from our Ancient Kings. And tho' the Title of his Illustrious House to our Imperial Crown is founded in the Voice of the People, yet was the Diadem immediately transferred to him by a Father who wore it with the highest Reputation; and he is himself blessed with a large Family. All bred amongst us, and All as much entitled to the Affection of the People, by their Behaviour, as to their Respect, in consequence of their Princely Births. An awful and yet a pleasing Scene! By this we are far removed from that Care and Apprehensions which fill the Bosoms of the Inhabitants of many Kingdoms of Europe, when the Terrors of an uncertain or contested Succession must blast all other Hopes. And this ought to give us the higher Pleasure, because there is not, I say, a Country on the Globe, which has suffer'd more such Apprehensions, than that in which we live. It is true, that these are Circumstances rarely if ever but slightly considered, I mean with respect to the Nation's Happiness; and yet, perhaps, there can be a greater National Blessing than a numerous Royal Family, which can be only prejudiced by the Arts and Inflammatiōns of wicked Men, like Esme to Prince and People, and who ought, therefore, to be equally detested by both. But let us pass from these General Considerations, to others more Particular: And in the First Place let us observe,

That there never was a Prince who ascended the Throne of his Ancestors with louder or more unanimous Acclamations from his People, than the present King. On that joyful Occasion all Party Rage seem'd to be extinguished, and Men of various Denominations united their Vows, for the Prosperity of him whom they had long known the Possessor of such Qualities as might add Lustre to any Crown. This unanimous Rejoicing was a happy Omen of his Ma-

jesy's mild and disinterested Administration, of that Tenderness which he has shewn to all his Subjects, and that Desire which he always manifested, of making the Nation's Interest the great Object of his Royal Care. We have, during his Reign, experienc'd a true Paternal Affection, not for this or that Party, but for the People. We have seen no unreasonable, no profuse Promotions to Titles of Honour; and, on the other Hand, we have never seen any Sort of Persecution carried on in Church or in State. The same Equality of Temper, the same general Indulgence, the same Benignity to all Degrees of Persons, which distinguished the Dawn of his Majesty's Government, and filled with Joy the Hearts of his loyal Subjects, have appeared thro' the Course of his Reign; and therefore if there is no longer the same Unanimity in Duty that there was heretofore in Expressions of Joy, it must be ascribed to the Restlessness of reviving Factions, and not to any Alteration in the Royal Conduct, which has been perfectly uniform; and the same Gentleness which render'd his Majesty's Administration lovely in the Beginning, continues to distinguish it at this Day.

If our own Memories did not furnish us with recent Examples, History would inform us, how much in Times past we have suffered in religious Discords. When we were all of one Opinion in Matter of Doctrine, we were not free from fatal Dissensions about Ecclesiastical Government. Our Kings and our Clergy were continually differing. Those who took one Side were pursued with Temporal Punishments, and those who took the other with Spiritual Censures. The Reformation did not take Place till after a long and bloody Struggle, and Abundance of Martyrs on both Sides. In the boasted Reign of Elizabeth, Men were hang'd for writing about Church Disciplines, the Jails were crowded with Partisans, notwithstanding which her Government could not be said to be out of Danger. Under succeeding Princes, if our religious Jars were not the Cauld, they at least served for the grand Pretext in those Commotions, which had well nigh ruined us as a People. After the Restoration, Persecuting Protestants, and Indulging Papists, were the Two great Grievances continually complained of. Neither have we enjoyed Peace since the Revolution. There needed no more at any time than to cry the Church was in Danger, and the Kingdom was immediately in an Uproar. But since his Majesty's Accession we have experienc'd none of these Heats; the Church flourishes under his Government, and those who do not go to Church are safe under his Protection. The Dominion over Men's Consciences is left to the Supreme Judge of all Things; and in Consequence thereof we enjoy a Peace in this Respect, not only unknown to our Ancestors, but by them thought impracticable.

The same Moderation is conspicuous in Civil as well as Ecclesiastical Affairs. The Laws are the known Boundaries not only of the People's but of the King's Actions. Prerogative is as little heard of at St. James's, as it was formerly esteemed in Westminster-hall. There are no Controversies now between the Crown and the Subject, the Rights of the one are settled, and the Immunities of the other are safe. We hear of no such Thing as Reason of State opposed to the Claims of common Right. There is now no Calling any Causes from the ordinary Courts to the Council Table, neither is there any Room left for such arbitrary Acts as were but too common in former Times. If the long Continuance of these Blessings hath somewhat diminished their Lustre, it is owing to the Weakness of our Eyes, and not to any Diminution in their Value. Without question the free Course of Law, the uninterrupted Progress of Justice in all Places, and against all Persons, is one of the greatest Felicities that any People can enjoy; and if through Want of Experience we are not sensible how great it is, let us cast our Eyes, either forward into other Countries, where Power is under other Direction than here, or backwards to what past even in these Kingdoms in the Days of our Fathers, and we shall soon see just Cause to admire both the Constitution and the Administration under which we live, where there is nothing wanting which may render the Crown able to protect, and nothing possessed by it which can give it a Power of oppressing its Subjects. A Temper in Government which Foreigners consider with Amazement, and which they are

equally unable to comprehend as unwilling to believe.

It must indeed be granted, that under an ambitious Prince, seconded by a corrupt and over-bearing Ministry, our Liberties, however well secured, might be in Danger, and therefore we have certainly the strongest Reason in the World to be most affectionately loyal to the King who now rules over us, since in the Course of many Years he has never shewn the least Inclination to extend the Royal Authority, or to innovate on the People's Privileges. Let us look back on past Times, and let us find if we can a Reign of the same Length since the Conquest, in which there has not been a Drop of Blood shed for Treasons or Conspiracies. Let us find that Reign wherein equal Respect hath been paid to the People's Claims, and equal Encouragement given to the Friends of Liberty. Let us look back, I say, but not long, for all our Pains, all our Labour will be in vain, there are no such Times to be met with in the British Annals, neither have these Nations enjoy'd such Peace, Plenty and Prosperity as since the Commencement of the present Reign. These are not Compliments framed by a lively Imagination, or heightened by rhetorical Colours, but a plain Appeal unto Facts, to Facts within all our Memories, about which there can be no Doubts, no Disputes, or if there were, a Man need ask the Advice of one but himself in order to their Decision. Future Ages may indeed hesitate at believing that we enjoyed so much as we really do; but I hope the Number of the Infatuated is very small, who in the Midst of all the Advantages People can enjoy suffer themselves to be persuad'd that they are in want of anything — except it be the Power of destroying that Constitution, from whence all our Advantages are derived, or of starting that Administration by which they have been for so many Years preferred to us.

I opened this Paper with observing, that Men are usually most inquisitive as to both Private and Publick Affairs when they apprehend themselves to be in most Danger, and I do ingenuously confess, that I chose to offer these Considerations to the Eyes of my Countrymen, at this Juncture, because we are just entering into a new Scene by this Day's Declaration of War against Spain. We all know, that a State of War is a State of Uncertainty, notwithstanding which I may safely venture to affirm, that never any People entered upon a War with greater Probability of Success than we do. We have the great Satisfaction of knowing that our Cause is strictly just, just even in the Judgment of our Enemies, as appears from the late Convention however decry'd. To the Justice of our Cause we may add our extraordinary Patience, which, our late Preparations considered, must appear the pure Effects of our Moderation, I was going to say, of our Compassion. To this it we also add the known Character of our Sovereign, who hath been hitherto equally steady and successful in all his Designs, we shall thence derive a proper Confidence (with just Distrust to Providence) of conquering under his Auspice, and of carrying the Honour and Glory of the Nation as high by Arms, as the Wisdom and Justice of his Majesty's Councils have been raised by our long Continuance in Peace. It might be naturally expected that I should say something of those who have affect'd to think so differently of Publick Measures; but as I apprehend the Declaration of War against Spain hath suspended at least, if it did not extinguisht the Spirit of Dissentient, be it far from me to renew it. We have now an open Enemy to combat, and surely we shall be no longer Enemies to each other. Whatever the Malecontents thought in other Respects, they always professed great Zeal for their Country, and much Duty towards their Sovereign. Here is an Opportunity of shewing both; the Interest of the Nation, and the King's Honour are at Stake; and since we have so good and gracious a Prince, let us study to shew ourselves a brave, loyal and united People.

R. FREEMAN.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France.

Paris, October 19.

Letters of the 3d from Vienna say, that General Wallis was very ill of an Apoplectic Disorder, that the Demolition of the Citadel of Bigrade is not yet begun, and that of the Fortifications of the City advances but slowly.

The King has licensed a Company of Rope-dancers to perform at Fontainebleau and to perform there every Day.

IRELAND.

Londonderry, Oct. 11. This Day being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation, Alexander Tompkins, Esq; Candidate for the said City, in the Room of George Tompkins, Esq; deceased, met at the House of Mr. William Ath, with his Friends innumerable, where they drank the King, the Prince and Princes of Wales and all the Royal Family, the glorious Memory of King William, the Lord Lieutenant and Council of this Kingdom, Property to Ireland, and the City of Derry; and the Night concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, &c.

Loughrea, Oct. 12. Yesterday being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation, there were Bonfires, Illuminations, and other Demonstrations of Joy in this Town, where his Majesty's Health, and all the Royal Family, and several other Royal Heaths were drunk; a great Quantity of Liquor was ordered by the Gentlemen of the Club for the Populace to drink the said Heaths; a Ball and elegant Entertainment was given to the Ladies, and the Night ended with universal Rejoicings. There was the greatest Appearance of Gentlemen and Ladies here that ever was known; and every Night during the Horse-races here the Ladies were entertained with Plays and Dancing.

Dublin, Oct. 13. By Letters from King's we are advised, that Capt. Mercer saw two Ships with Spanish Colours off Cape Clare chase a Ship and take her, and then follow'd him. He was oblig'd to crowd so much sail, that for two Leagues he was almost under Water; but the Night coming on he got clear of them.

Tuesday last his Grace the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the Parliament-house, and open'd the Sessions with a Speech to both Houses.

And on Thursday the House of Lords and House of Commons waited on his Grace at the Castle, and presented him with an Address of Thanks for his Speech.

The same Day died, at his House in New-Street, Hobart Barry, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Dublin, and a great Gentleman.

The 11th being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation, the great Guns were fired at the Barracks, and answered by Volleys from the Regiments in Garrison: At Noon there was a numerous Appearance of the Nobility and other Persons of Distinction to compliment his Grace the Lord Lieutenant on that Occasion; in the Evening there was a Play given by his Grace for the Entertainment of the Ladies, and the Night concluded with Bonfires, Firing of Guns, Illuminations, &c.

Yesterday arrived here from England the Right Hon. Edward Walpole, Esq; and several other Persons of Distinction.

On Tuesday last the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor's Patent was read in the House of Lords, before his Grace the Lord Lieutenant came to the House, after which his Lordship with the following Peers took their Seats, viz. the Right Hon. Brabazon Ponsonby Earl of Bessborough, by Creation; the Right Hon. Clotworthy Skeffington, Lord Viscount Massereen; the Right Hon. Philip Smith Lord Viscount Strangford; and the Right Hon. James Hamilton, Viscount Strabane (Earl of Abercorn). The latter was call'd by Summons and not by Writ.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Leghorn, Oct. 19. N. S. Arrived the Elizabeth, Stewart, from Messina.

HOME PORTS.

Dart, Oct. 4. Wind S. S. E. The Ships remain as per last.

Grovesend, Oct. 24. Paid by the St. Agneta, Oliver, from Petersburg, left from Sheerness, where she put in to repair the Damage she had met with by being afloat in the Swin.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Waterford, the Royal Ann, Weems, from Barbadoes.

At Killibegs, the Charming Betty, Ivy, from London.

At Sligo, the Elizabeth and Mary, Cook, from Hamburg.

At Gallipoli, the Betty, Martin, from Genoa.

In the Humber, the Sarah, Calcor, from Petersburg for London.

LONDON.

Letters from Cadiz by Yesterday's French Mail advise, that a Privateer fitted out there had returned from a Cruise, and brought in a Ship laden with 2000

Quintals of Baccala from Newfoundland; but she appearing to belong to Portuguese, for whose Account also the Cargo had been purchased, she was set at Liberty, and the Privateer was preparing to put to Sea again.

We hear, that the Attorneys and Solicitors of the several Courts of Justice at Westminster and elsewhere for the future will be obliged to attend in their respective Habitations, in order to distinguish them from the Remitters of the Law, whereby the notorious Abuses committed by those Pretenders will be remedied, and the Imputation taken off from the fair Practitioners,

On Monday next the Ode for his Majesty's Birthday, composed by Colley Gibber, Esq; Poet Laureat, and set to Musick by Dr. Green, Master of his Majesty's Band of Musick, will be rehearsed at the Golden Lion Tavern at Templebar; the vocal Parts by the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, and the Instrumental Parts by his Majesty's Band of Musick.

His Majesty has been most graciously pleased, upon the Humble Petition of Thomas Coram, Esq; on Behalf of Numbers of helpless Infants daily exposed to Destruction, to incorporate Charles Duke of Richmond, and several other Great Officers and Ministers of State, and their Successors, into One Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name of Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Exposed and Distressed Young Children, with Power to purchase Lands, &c. in Mortmain, not exceeding the yearly Value of 4000l. And Yesterday his Majesty's Royal Charter was signed and sealed accordingly.

Yesterday his Majesty was pleased to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Essex, to be Captain of the Yeomen of his Majesty's Guard, in the Room of the late Duke of Manchester, deceased.

High Water this Day } Morning | Evening
at London Bridge. } 05 39 | 06 08

Bank Stock 134 3-4ths to 135. India 152 3-4ths to 1-half. South Sea 92. Old Annuity 106 to 1-8th. New ditto 106 to 1-8th. Three per Cent 97. Seven per Cent Loan 108. Five per Cent ditto 92 1-half. Royal Assurance 88 3-4ths. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 12 1-half. India Bonds 21 8 1-half Premium. South Sea ditto 15 1-half Premium. Bank Circular 11 5 1-half Premium. Salt Tallys 1-half to 1-half Premium. English Copper 3 1. 6 1-half Premium. Welsh ditto 15 1-half. Three 1-half per Cent Exchequer Orders 99 1-half. Three per Cent ditto 93 3-4ths. Million Bank 112. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 51 5 1-half Premium.

At the LOTTERY-OFFICE fronting Stationers-Hall in Ludgate-Street, (where the LOTTERY is drawn) Tickets, and Shares of Tickets are Sold by J. HAZARD, from the Royal Exchange;

Where is kept exact Numerical and Register-Books:

PERSONS entering their Numbers at 6d. per Ticket, shall, during the Time of Drawing, have an immediate Account sent them of their Success, if in Town, and by the first Post to any Part of Great Britain or Ireland; also be informed at any Time for One Penny.

The SCHEME of the Lottery.			Adventurers of Shares of Tickets, will have the following Chances.		
Number of Prizes	Value of each.	Total Value.	Quarter of a Ticket.	10th Part of a Ticket.	1. 1. d.
2	10000	18000	2500 00 00	500 00 00	
3	5000	10000	2500 00 00	500 00 00	
2	3000	6000	750 00 00	150 00 00	
4	1000	4000	500 00 00	100 00 00	
10	1000	10000	250 00 00	50 00 00	
30	500	15000	125 00 00	25 00 00	
200	100	20000	25 00 00	5 00 00	
500	50	25000	12 10 00	2 10 00	
4000	20	80000	5 00 00	1 00 00	
11650	1	335000	2 10 00	0 10 00	
1650 Prizes			125 00 00	25 00 00	1. 1. d.
48600 Blanks			1250 00 00	250 00 00	
65000 Tickets, at 5l. each 335000					
Not Three Blanks to a Prize.					

Fifteen per Cent. to be deducted out of the Prizes, which are to be paid at the Bank in Fifty Days after the Drawing is finished.

N. B. Perform Registering their Tickets at my Office, may depend upon having an Account of their Fortune sent to the General Penny-Post Office (which is just by) in less than an Hour after the Number is drawn. I shall have an Account of the Tickets drawn every half Hour.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of HUNTINGDON.

Gentlemen,
YOUR Votes and Interest are humbly desired for
CHARLES CLARKE, Esq;
To succeed the present Duke of Manchester, Knight of the Shire for the County of Huntingdon.

This Day is Published,
The SECOND EDITION, with Addition of New
New Novels, in Six Neat Pocket Volumes (Price bound
as 2.) with 36 Copper-Plates design'd by Vandergucht
and Highmore, and engrav'd by Vandergucht.

A SELECT COLLECTION of Thirty-six NOVELS and HISTORIES. Written by
the most Celebrated Authors in several Languages: Many of
which never appeared in English before. All new Translated
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By Dr. SAMUEL CROXALL, Chaplain to
His Majesty. And other Eminent Authors.

Printed for J. OSBORN, at the Golden Ball in Pall-mall.

Curiously Printed in Six neat Pocket Volumes, Price bound
The MUSICAL MISCELLANY. Being a Collection of
Choice Songs and Lyric Poems, set to Musick by the
most Eminent Masters (with the Basses to each Tune, and the
Piano-forte for the Flute) viz.

Dr. Croft, Mr. Handel, Mr. Lyebridge,
Dr. Green, Mr. Purcell, Mr. Cary,
Dr. Pepusch, Mr. Geminiani, Mr. Young, &c.

Dr. ROBERT EATON'S
BALSAMICK STIPITIC.
Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling
House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury Court, Pall-mall.

THIS Medicine restrains in a most surprising Manner, all Interval as well as sudden Bleeding at the Nose or Gums, Spitting or vomiting Blood, also the immediate Flux of the Hemorrhoids or Melancholy Urine or Stools, Bleeding of large Wounds, &c. used according to the plain Directions given to it will appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians, a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Land, or A broad, i. e. in all Climates therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters Patent for the Sale Vending of this most Excellent Medicine, but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting the Medicine from the Inspection of the Convent of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Scorpionous Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Dr. EATON's, but whoever tries both, will soon be satisfied that Our's exceeds theirs in all Receipts, in a small Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical School at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Watch-chain at the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Finsbury Closets; Mr. William Evans, Bookseller, in Bishopsgate; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookseller, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookseller, in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. Day, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercier & Baker; Mr. Adams, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Brown, an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mrs. Trubridge, a Shop-keeper, in Exeter; Mr. Halifax, an Apothecary, at Bury; Mrs. Unett, a Bookseller, at Woottonhampton; and Mr. Bayan, a Printer, at Worcester.

The only short and infallible CURE
For the HEMORRHoids or PILES of any
Kind, or in either Sex; and allured to be
by the most eminent Physician in Europe.

IT is a pleasant ELECTUARY, which at once infallibly cures the Piles, be they ever so bad, and even after all other Means have failed, and that without any Trouble, Difficulty, or the least Confinement, in the sharpest Pain, and most miserable Torture, it gives a surprising Relief, and almost miraculouis Ease.

No sooner is it taken, scarcely, but all manner of Ulcers vanish, as if by Enchantment, and the Patient Menes as perfectly well and free from Pain, as if no such Malady had ever been, and till it not only accommodates for present, in all Persons whatsoever, but also, by totally subduing all Sharpness in the Blood and Jitter, it entirely prevents any Return of the Piles, fix the肉, to or entirely to cure that Illness, and thereby prevent Disease, and other direful Consequences, that cannot be too much dreaded.

Thousands of Men and Women, who had for many Years, more or less, been wretchedly afflicted with the Piles, are at once perfectly cured by this great Remedy, to their noles Joy and Comfort than Admiration.

It is so safe, that a sucking Child might rate it without inconvenience, for it never occasions the least Trouble or Disorder, and is so very agreeable to taste, as not to give Dislike to the nicest Palate. Is sold only at Jacob's Coffee-House, against the Angel and Crown Tavern in Broad-Street, behind the Royal Exchange, at 5s. a Pot, with Directions.